

# THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

VOL. XXX.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1916.

NO.

## TWO KILLED AT LAKE VILLA CROSSING

Fred Kick and Geo. Beck are  
Victims of Soo Line Special  
on Saturday Last.

### HOLD TRAIN TWO HOURS

The tragedy which took place at the depot crossing at Lake Villa last Saturday evening was a doubly sad one coming as it did just on the eve of Christmas, and throwing two homes which had planned on Christmas cheer into the deepest of sorrow. Our Lake Villa correspondent submits the following account.

"Last Saturday evening about eight o'clock, a special which had taken a train load of Canadians to the city and was on its way north, struck a buggy in which Fred Kick and George Beck were riding home, killing them instantly, the horse was also killed. The Tuesday was smashed to kindling, scattered Christmas packages all over the snow. Marshal Fisher, who saw their danger tried to stop them, but they failed to hear him and the depot hid the oncoming train from their sight. Witnesses say that the engineer did not blow the whistle after passing the milk factory, and he does not deny the statement. The fact that they were riding in a buggy with the top up probably accounted for them not hearing the roar of the oncoming train or the shout of warning.

The train crew was kept for the inquest, but as the coroner was rather late in arriving they moved on claiming they had to clear the track, first however they telegraphed to headquarters for instructions and were advised that the village authorities had no right to hold an interstate train under the ruling of the interstate commerce commission.

The inquest is to be continued. The bodies were taken to the village hall where Undertaker Strang cared for them. Mr. Kick's funeral was held from the church here Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock with burial in the Angola cemetery. Mr. Beck's funeral was held Wednesday at the Millburn church with burial at Millburn. Mr. Kick leaves a wife and five children, besides four brothers living at Area and Antioch also several relatives in England. Mr. Beck leaves his father and mother and one brother, Will, who all live two or three miles east of here. To these sorrowing families we extend our sympathy."

Mark Kick of this place, who is at present employed by Joe Labdon, and Horace Kick now of Area but who last year was employed by A. N. Tiffany are brothers of the Mr. Kick who was one of the victims of the above tragedy.

**Nature's Great Hoodoo Temple.**  
In the Hoodoo basin of western Wyoming are curious formations which resemble Punch and Judy heads, grim savages, snoring old maids, monkeys, rabbits, birds and animals. There are fifty different shapes of heads, says Popular Science Monthly, and over forty different animal and human faces have been counted. The rock out of which the hoodoos have been carved by Dame Nature is what is known as volcanic breccia.

**Youthful Advertiser.**  
The human mind now turns to lighter themes. A North Carolina prodigy of four years smokes four cigars a day. He seems to be the youngest publicity man who ever advertised his state's staples.

**Solled Razor Strop.**  
To clean a razor strop, rub the strop with a dilute solution of ammonia water till it is clean.

## Juniors Get Together And Beat Allendale

Last Friday night the Junior team journeyed down to Allendale and trimmed them to the tune of 9-14. It was a well played game but the Juniors had the advantage in weight and height. Dolf and Chuck played fine as forwards, Cassidy and the guards kept their men well covered only four field throws being made by Allendale. There were a few personal fouls called though the game was clean and played without wrangling. Cassidy got a bloody nose and Forsyth a bang in the eye but they took it good naturedly.

In the first half the score was close all the players were doing their best and the half ended 5-5. But in the last half the Allendale boys became slightly rattled and the Junior's forged ahead, the ball was under the Junior basket about fifteen of the twenty minutes. Allendale's floor was large and the Juniors soon became used to it, and hit their stride. The Allendale boys were not stuck on having their line of victories intercepted by a defeat but all the same they showed that they were good losers. They will play the return game here Jan. 5. The line up:

Antioch 14.	
Thesing	R F
Coutts	LF
Forsyth	C
Luckingbill	R G
Clark	LG
Field throws:	Pesat, 4; Tiffany, 1;
	Thesing, 1; Forsyth, 1. Free
	esat, 2; Tiffany, 2; Coutts, 1.

### THE TIME

### THE PLACE

### AND THE GIRL

A novelty filled musical comedy is "The Time, The Place and The Girl" which will be at the Antioch opera house Saturday night, Dec. 30. Unlike many musical comedies it does not depend on one number or novelty alone to insure its success, but from the rise of the first curtain to the finale of the last act, it is filled to the brim with overflowing comedy lines and situations, startling novelties and pleasing melodies.

The melodies throughout the piece are well fitted to the clever lyrics. The best song numbers are: "Some little hug will get," "I don't like your family," "Thursday always was my Jonah day," "Blow the smoke away," "The waning honeymoon," "Don't you tell" and "Lonesome." The above mentioned songs are among the best written by Hugh, Adams and Howard. And it was because of them and the sparkling comedy "The Time, The Place and The Girl" enjoyed a year's run at the LaSalle Theatre Chicago.

There is a large beauty chorus contingent with "The Time, The Place and The Girl" most of whom make a complete change of costume 5 times during the play.

"The Time, The Place and The Girl" will be at the opera house Saturday night, Dec. 30. Prices 30 and 60 cents. Seats on sale at King's Drug store.

### Annual Insurance Meeting

The annual meeting of the Millburn Mutual Insurance Company will be held in the lower room of the Masonic hall, Millburn, Ill., Saturday, January 6, 1917, at 10:30 to receive the official report of the Company, to take action on any business that may be brought before the meeting and for the election of all officers. It will be to the interest of the members to attend.

Millburn, Ill., Dec. 26th, 1916.  
J. S. Denman, Secretary.

### Suggestion for Insomnia.

If troubled with sleeplessness try holding the eyes open instead of keeping them closed. In a short time the lids will droop. Do not allow them to close at once, but hold open until they become tired. Very often sound sleep will come.—People's Home Journal.

### Appraising the Goods.

Fair Client—"I wish to sue a young man for taking two kisses. At what amount shall I place damages?" Lawyer—"Kisses, my dear lady, are variously quoted. I—er—I could judge better their value if you gave me a sample."—Boston Evening Transcript.

## Old Father Time

By HARRY IRVING GREENE



I came with Space, and hand in hand,  
We two sat here alone,  
As two twin Kings of equal might  
Sit side by side athrone.  
While eons came, and eons went,  
In ceaseless passing flight,  
And all was still as dungeons deep,  
And black as moonless night.

Then age by age—a million years  
We watched the Sun take form,  
While through the void in endless count,  
The Stars were being born.  
And then from out unfathomed Space,  
We saw the world appear.  
I shook my glass—and from it fell,  
A Sand of Time—the first New Year.

The Years! I watched them come and go,  
Till I could count no more,  
The Old—the New—like falling rain,  
Or sands upon a shore.  
Through age of Mist, and age of storm,  
And age of sweeping Flame,  
Till last Man came with gift of speech,  
And gave to me my Name.

Old Father Time, he calls me now,  
As close I glean my tithe.  
I walk the Earth with silent thread,  
Yet ever sweep my Scythe.  
Forever old, yet doomed to live,  
I'd rest—but none is here.  
Again I raise my Glass and pour  
Another Sand—a new, New Year.

### Reverie of the Old Year.

But listen! The old year is speaking.  
"How strange a thing is the ingratitude of man," he says in slow, faltering accents. "Man is not satisfied with all the benefits the year has bestowed upon him, but must scold at winter and regard him as a mortal foe."

"Thus winter falls  
A heavy gloom oppressive o'er the world,  
Through Nature shedding influence magical."

"Pray, what would these creatures have—summer the year round? Is there no one who will say a good word for winter?"—Countryside Magazine.

### Cloud of Witnesses.

"But how am I to know that you really love me?" sighed the village maiden. "Just ask anybody in Junkville," logically answered the traveling man who had visited her two Sundays in succession.—Judge.

### MAKE THESE RESOLUTIONS.

I will take good care of my body.  
I will have house cleaning in the house I live in.  
I will not procrastinate in instituting preparedness against disease.  
I will keep clean inside and out.  
I will avoid dirt.  
I will cultivate good cheer.  
I will avoid anger, hate and moroseness.

### Footnote.

Some women buy door mats. Other women marry them.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## Escapes Death When Hit by Train

Thos. Davidson, aged 21, residing at 322 Center street, Wankegan, had a miraculous escape from death Thursday when the Pioneer Limited, the crack train on the St. Paul railroad, struck one of the Schultz Baking Co. wagon at Warrenton. Davidson who is employed as a driver, was found in the wreckage of the wagon nearly a half mile from the point where the accident happened. He was picked up for dead and it was some time later before the discovery was made that the spark of life had not been extinguished.

The Pioneer Limited train south bound, is due to pass through Warrenton at 8:30 o'clock in the morning. The heavy snows in the north had caused it to be delayed several hours. No train was due to pass through at 1 o'clock and Davidson who knew the train schedules was not looking for danger when he drove across the tracks in an easterly direction.

The limited going 60 miles an hour crashed into the wagon, tearing it loose from the two mules which were drawn and carrying it along on the engine pilot.

Davidson says the wagon must have been carried fully a half mile when it was hurled east of the north bound track. The engineer, endeavoring to make up lost time, did not stop, it is said to see the extent of the damage done. But the engineer of the next northbound train which came along, perceived the wreckage of the wagon. Members of the train crew found the body of the driver in a crumpled heap under the debris of the wagon. He appeared to be dead and was lifted into the express car and placed on the floor. Several miles had been traversed before Davidson regained consciousness.

He was taken to Corliss, Wis., where he was given medical treatment. He was in such a daze that it was with difficulty he made the physicians and nurses understand that he was from Wankegan. He was placed upon a cot and placed on board the next train bound for Rondout. The Larsen and Holland ambulance of Wankegan had been notified to be on hand and took the victim to his home in Wankegan.

A physician was summoned and he found that while Davidson was covered with bruises that he had not sustained any broken bones or any apparent internal injuries. His escape from instant death is regarded nothing short of marvelous.

## Official List of Transfers

FURNISHED BY  
Lake County Title and Trust Co.  
Abstracts of Title, Titles Guaranteed,  
WAUKEGAN - ILLINOIS

W D Thompson and wf to P B Nelson lots 4 and 23 and 2 boat landing lots in Comp Aqua, sec 11. Grant twp wd \$ 450 00
O E Tank and wf to Catherine Wilson lots 32 and 33 Marble & Converse sub Fox Lake wd 450 00
Thos Mitchell et al to Frank Stanton and Margaret Mitchell 173 acres in north 1/2 sec 13 Grant twp wd 17300 00
Frank Stanton et al to J S & G C Gridley wd 14000 00
L E Ham and wf to J W Davis 65 acs in s 1/2 sec 23 Wauconda twp wd 6500 00
J H Faulkner to E A Dunakin 99 1/2 acs in s 1/2 sec 12, Lake Villa wd 15000 00

### Playing Possum.

When caught, the possum will feign death, all the while looking out of the corner of an eye, watching an opportunity to escape. And from this comes the well-known expression, "playing possum." It should be said, however, if one is lucky enough to get a Kentucky dressed possum in the market, there is no danger of its escaping. It has then arrived at a period in its career when possum play has ended.

### Proof Positive.

"Riches has wings," said Uncle Eben. "Ef you don't believe it, look at de feathers in de millinery store."

## ITEMS OF INTERESTING NEWS

Exchange Clippings  
Facts of Big As in  
a Very Few

### FROM NEIGHBORING TOWNS

The members of the Presbyterian church of Marengo have already raised \$2,100 of the \$2,400 that is needed to carry on their church affairs during coming year. The money was obtained as a result of a canvas made by six teams of the congregation.

Rockford has abolished the Sunday evening performances at the movie picture theatres in that city.

The new paving job, comprising forty three blocks, has just been completed at Harvard at a cost of \$76,000.

The Elgin National Watch company is closing its most prosperous year. The sales of watches during the year comes very close to the million mark.

Richmond is to have two law offices in the future. Besides Attorney Carroll, who has succeeded the late Attorney Lang, Attorney E. J. Elliot has also opened an office in that city.

The horse and buggy, stolen from the Methodist church sheds at Hebron one night recently, were found hitched on a street at St. Charles. It is reported that the theft was committed by a former inmate of the St. Charles Home for Boys who disappeared from Hebron the same night that the horse was stolen. The boy also appeared at the home after the theft and asked to be taken in for the winter.

### Local Fire Dept. Should Get Ins. Money

The fire department wish to call the attention of those who are acting in the capacity of fire insurance agents in this village to the fact that there is an ordinance in effect providing for the levying of a 2% tax on all fire insurance premiums within the corporate limits of the village of Antioch. This tax is due the 15th of July of each year. A few of the agents have paid the tax which was due last July and some have not. The firemen ask all who have not paid to do so without further delay and if these payments are not met it is their intention to take legal measures to collect.

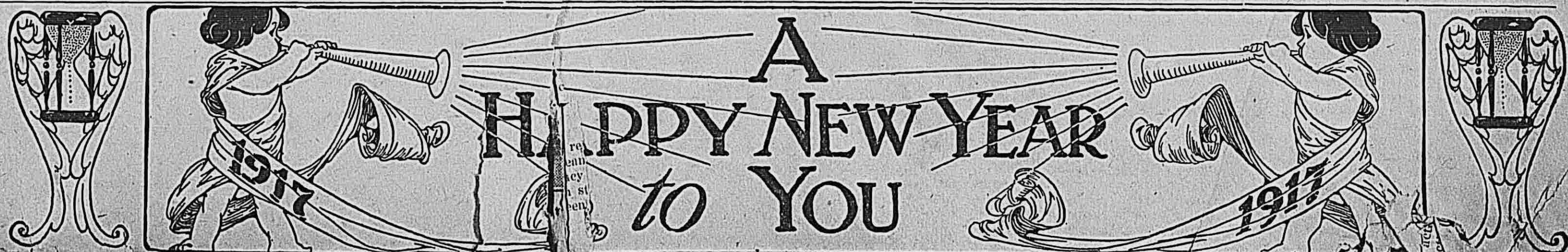
### Tax Rate Higher This Year

Tax rates for the different cities and towns throughout the county are considerably higher than last year. The lowest rate in the county will be paid by Fox Lake people. The rate there this year is \$3.40. The highest rate will be paid by the people living in school district No. 107 at Highland Park, the rate being \$10.20. Following is comparative table of 1916 as compared to the 1915 rate:

	1916	1915
Zion City.....	\$6.01	\$5.87
Lake Forest.....	7.75	6.98
Lake Bluff.....	4.76	4.50
Highland Pk, dist. 107.....	10.20	9.28
Highland Pk, dist. 108.....	8.85	8.62
Highwood.....	7.92	7.12
Village of Antioch.....	7.46	6.32
Libertyville.....	7.42	5.09
No. Chicago, dist. 64.....	7.91	7.07
No. Chicago, dist. 63.....	7.94	8.15
Grayslake.....	6.65	6.17
Wauconda.....	7.01	6.01
Village of Deerfield.....	9.03	8.43

### Rich Roumania.

Roumania is one of the richest parts of Europe. After the United States and Russia it is the largest grain-growing country in the world. It is one of the world's chief oil fields. Its middle class is probably the richest to be found anywhere.





## BIG RAIL PROFITS SEES U. S. WAR PERIL

GREAT PROSPERITY EVER KNOWN FOR U. S. CARRIERS.

## REPORT BY COMMERCE BODY

Statistics Gathered by Commission Indicate the Total Net Income for the Year Will Be \$1,098,000,000.

Washington, Dec. 27.—More than \$1,000,000,000 net income from operation of the railroads during the year now closing is the figure which the Commerce Commission has announced.

The huge total is the peak of prosperity in railroad operations, and is more than one-third higher than that of 1913, hitherto the banner year.

Statistics gathered by the Interstate Commerce Commission complete for the year and made the basis for the report for the entire year, indicate that the total net income from the railroads will be approximately \$1,098,000,000. For the first nine months of the year complete returns show \$785,558,200. Even this does not represent the full amount, as roads whose income is less than \$1,000,000 are not included.

The estimate—\$1,098,000,000—is regarded by officials as conservative. For the first nine months of the year, the commission's figures show that the railroads collected \$2,654,829,647 from all sources of operation, the chief items of which were as follows: Freight, \$1,875,019,990; passenger traffic, \$522,103,907; mail, \$45,348,099; from express companies, \$65,089,474.

This total using the first nine months as a basis, will reach \$3,000,640,502 when the year closes, officials estimate, and without doubt will exceed it. Never before in the history of railroad operations have the roads had so great a gross income.

Expenses have not kept pace with the rapid rise in receipts, although they have measurably increased. From a total of \$1,822,881,200 in January expenses had increased to \$203,235,394 in September, approximately 11 per cent. During that period receipts had increased from \$240,054,309 to \$324,054,309, approximately 35 per cent.

All operating expenses totaled \$1,744,100,000. Alone 290,500 miles of railroad were in operation during the year. On the same basis, the year's expenses will approximate \$2,346,000,000, leaving net revenue from operations \$1,254,573,512. From the last figure, however, must be deducted the railroads' annual tax bill, approximately \$155,625,546, and bad debts—down on the books as uncollectable revenue—approximately \$965,928, a total of \$156,591,474.

Compared with previous earnings, net income for 1913 shows an increase of more than 52 per cent over the fiscal year of 1912; 50 per cent over 1914, and 34 per cent over 1913.

Wide divergence in receipts among the roads of various sections is disclosed. The overburdened railroads of the East have skimmed the cream of the traffic.

While the usual eastward trend of traffic, the great demands of nations at war, and the location of most of the country's factories, munition and otherwise, in the East are given as prime causes for this condition, secondary reasons are said to be that eastern roads for the most part have short hauls and traverse densely populated areas.

## SWISS BACK U. S. MOVE

Switzerland Sends Note to the Belligerent Nations—Asks Lasting Peace.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Switzerland, in a note to all of the warring powers, has announced its support of President Wilson's appeal for a discussion of peace terms, saying it "would consider itself happy if it could act in any way, no matter how modest, for the rapprochement of the people now engaged in the struggle, and for a lasting peace."

The note was sent to the belligerents by the Swiss federal council, and Dr. Paul Rittler, minister of Switzerland here, presented a copy to the state department.

## RAIL MEN GET 8-HOUR LAW

Increase in Wages Also Granted Switchmen's Union—Ruling Affects 13 Roads.

New York, Dec. 27.—An eight-hour day, an increase in wages of five cents an hour and straight pro-rata overtime was granted to the members of the switchmen's union employed by 13 eastern and middle western railroads in an award filed here by the federal board of arbitration, which heard their differences.

320 Belgians Are Returned. Berlin, Dec. 27 (by wire) to Sayville.—It is announced officially that 320 workmen, who had been transported from Belgium to Germany, have returned to their homes in response to a number of complaints.

Hide British Ship Sailings. London, Dec. 27.—The admiralty announces that hereafter the departure of vessels from England will not be published. This is due to the fact that the renewal of the part of the German fleet.

## SECRETARY LANSING HINTS OF DANGER, BUT QUALIFIES ANNOUNCEMENT LATER.

## ADMITS NO CHANGE IN POLICY

President's Aid Declares "Peace Plea" Is Not to Pacify Europe, But to Find Out Where America Stands.

Washington, Dec. 23.—Secretary Lansing issued a statement on Thursday amplifying and qualifying the one he made earlier in the day regarding the president's notes to the belligerents, because, he said, he feared some incorrect inferences were being drawn from his first utterance.

Secretary Lansing said his purpose in making the second statement was to make it clear beyond question that there was no change in the policy of neutrality of the United States.

Mr. Lansing also said his purpose in amplifying his statement was to make it plain that the notes to the belligerents should in no sense be construed as a threat to any of the governments. His second statement follows:

"I have learned from several quarters that a wrong impression was made by the statement which I made in the morning, and I wish to correct that impression.

"My intention was to suggest the very direct and necessary interest which this country has in the neutral nations has in the possible terms which the belligerents may have in mind, and I did not intend to intimate that the government was considering any change in its policy of neutrality which it has consistently pursued in the face of constantly increasing difficulties.

"I regret that my words were open to any other construction, as I now realize that they were. I think that the whole tone and language of the note to the belligerents shows the purposes without further comment on my part. It is needless to say that I am unreservedly in support of that purpose and hope to see it accepted."

Secretary Lansing's statement was as follows:

"The reasons for the sending of the note were as follows: "It isn't our material interest we had in mind when the note was sent, but more and more our own rights are becoming involved by the belligerents on both sides, so that the situation is becoming increasingly critical.

"I mean by that, that we are drawing nearer the verge of war ourselves and therefore we are entitled to know exactly what each belligerent seeks in order that we may regulate our conduct in the future.

"No nation has been sounded. No consideration of the German overtures or of the speech of Lloyd-George was taken into account in the formulation of the document. The only thing the overtures did was to delay it a few days. It was not decided to send it until Monday. Of course, the difficulties that face the president were that it might be construed as a movement toward peace and in aid of the German overtures. He specifically denies that that was the fact in the document itself."

Secretary Lansing further said: "The sending of this note will indicate the possibility of our being forced into the war. That possibility ought to serve as a restraining and sobering force safeguarding American rights. It may also serve to force an earlier conclusion of the war. Neither the president nor myself regard this note as a peace note; it is merely an effort to get the belligerents to define the end for which they are fighting."

## STOCK MARKET IN WILD CLOSE

Peace Rumors Cause \$40,000,000 Drop in Steel Shares at New York—Wheat 7 Cents Lower.

New York, Dec. 23.—Wall street had its wildest experience in 15 years on Thursday when every stock on the list went down in value because of President Wilson's peace notes to the warring powers.

The losses ran into the hundreds of millions as the "war-bride" stock inflation was flattened out. In a sensational drop from \$103 to \$101 a share United States Steel common alone suffered a market value slump of about \$40,000,000.

Total sales numbered 3,170,000. On April 30, 1901, the Northern Pacific corner caused a panic in which 3,281,000 shares were traded. Thursday was the second largest day in the history of the exchange.

May wheat in Chicago, pit fell to \$1.55 a bushel, 6½ to 7 cents under the Wednesday closing price, but later recovered to \$1.63½, or 1½ cents higher than the closing price Wednesday.

Japs Build Many Warships. Tokyo, Dec. 26.—A great program of naval expansion which, by the end of 1923 will give Japan overwhelming superiority over all other fleets in the Pacific, including that of the United States, was officially announced.

Delay Car Shortage Relief. Washington, Dec. 27.—Adjustment of the nationwide car shortage—declared to be responsible for the present high cost of living—is being hindered by refusal of eight railroads to co-operate with the American Railway association.

## A QUICK-CHANGE ARTIST



## 18 OUTLAWS KILLED REFUSES PEACE OFFER

VILLISTA "HOME GUARDS" TAKE SUMMARY ACTION.

Baudelio Uribe, Leader of Band Is Executed and Many Troops Killed in Battle.

Juarez, Dec. 22.—Baudelio Uribe, a follower of Villa, who is said to have instituted the practice of cutting off the ears of Carranza prisoners, and 17 of his band were executed by "home guards," and "many Villa troops" killed in a battle southwest of Chihuahua City, a member of the "home guards" reported on Wednesday.

Ranchers, storekeepers and cattle-men of Teolacachco, he said, organized to prevent raiding of their properties. After five of Villa's men were killed in an attempted raid on Teolacachco, he said, Villa sent a punitive expedition. The "home guards" were called to arms and the command of Julio Acosta was defeated.

Following the battle, he said, a Carranza command moved in and captured Uribe and 17 others, who, he said, were executed.

Ajo, Ariz., Dec. 22.—Two companies of the Fourteenth Infantry arrived here on Wednesday from Yuma under command of Colonel Jones to guard against a possible raid on the big copper camp by Mexican bandits. Unrest has been felt by the families of the 600 miners following the reports of a contemplated raid by Villa men.

## TEUTONS HOPEFUL OF PEACE

Kaiser William to Agree to Reparation—Von Bernstorff Sees Another Exchange of Notes.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Lloyd-George's speech leaves the door open for peace. This is the view of the White House. It is also the view of the German embassy, where the statement was made that Germany would not be the first to close the door.

With the presentation of the allies' answer to the German proposals, it is believed in official circles actual peace proposals will be under way.

"It looks to me as if the matter were not finished and as if there will be at least one more exchange of notes," commented Ambassador von Bernstorff of Germany.

Germany, it was declared, is ready to discuss all the questions brought up by Lloyd-George. This includes the question of reparation, without which, the premier is quoted as saying, "peace is impossible."

## DRY CAPITAL VOTE JANUARY 9

Parliamentary Misplay Is Cause of Delay in Action on Measure in the U. S. Senate.

Washington, Dec. 22.—A parliamentary misplay by one of its friends on Wednesday upset plans for an immediate vote on Senator Sheppard's District of Columbia prohibition bill. The senate finally agreed to a final vote on the measure on January 9, after its opponents had been sustained by the chair in contending that it lost its place on the senate calendar by the action of Senator Ashurst in securing unanimous consent to consider a land bill.

Would Abolish Death Penalty. Queretaro, Mexico, Dec. 23.—A petition has been presented to the constitutional congress by the citizens of Mexico asking for a provision in the new constitution abolishing the death penalty.

Refuses \$100,000 Bequest. New York, Dec. 23.—Charles H. Sherrill, former American minister to Argentina, and organizer of the preparedness parades last spring, has refused a legacy of \$100,000 from his mother-in-law, Mrs. Sarah Gibbs.

## WAR TO CONTINUE MORE WHEAT, MORE CATTLE, MORE HOGS

KING GEORGE PROROGUING PARLIAMENT DECLARES FOR PROSECUTION OF CONFLICT.

## LONDON CRIES NO TO WILSON

Bonar Law Says Statement Cannot Be Given to Commons at Present, and That Entente Will Make Joint Reply to Germany's Proposal.

London, Dec. 20.—Parliament was prorogued by King George until February 7. In the address from the throne proroguing parliament King George declared that "the vigorous prosecution of the war" would be the single aim of England until the security of Europe had been established. He indicated that peace is not yet in sight. The king's address follows:

"The vigorous prosecution of the war must be our single endeavor until we have vindicated the right so ruthlessly violated by our enemies and have established the security of Europe on a sure foundation. I am confident that we shall finally achieve the victorious confirmation of the aims for which we entered the war."

An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from The Hague says it is announced semi-officially that should the entente allies in their reply to the peace proposals of the central powers leave the door open for negotiations Germany will make known her chief peace terms immediately.

The British government will make no statement at the present in regard to President Wilson's peace note, considering it a question that can be dealt with only in communication with the other members of the entente.

Mr. Law was asked whether a statement would be made regarding the American note. He replied:

"It must be obvious to the house that this is a question that we must be dealt with in communication with our allies and that it is absolutely impossible to make a statement now."

The general public had its first news of President Wilson's note from the morning papers. The people, like the press, were rather taken aback, as they had about arrived at the conclusion that Premier Lloyd-George's speech had put an end to all peace talk, unless the central powers, in their reply to the premier, were prepared to define their terms. That the president or any other neutral ruler would take any action was furthest from their minds.

The evening papers, which do not print editorials, came out with big headlines which expressed their views. The Evening News, which is the afternoon edition of the Daily Mail, heads a reprint of the comment of the morning papers with the one word "NO" in large black type, and under it "our answer to President Wilson" and again "No, no, no, that is the answer. Great Britain gives today without a moment's hesitation to the surprising note from President Wilson."

The morning headlines, such as "President Wilson's Strange Peace Essay," "President Wilson's Peace Feeler," "Amazing Note," indicate in slight measure the astonishment caused by the communication.

## GERMAN SUBMARINE IS SUNK

Paris Announces Destruction of the U-45 by Allied War Vessels—British Boat Destroyed.

Paris, Dec. 20.—The German submarine U-45 has been sunk by destroyers, according to a Mantes dispatch. The U-45 recently sunk steamers off Saint Nazaire.

Amsterdam, Dec. 20.—According to reports from German sources, the German submarine U-46 has been sunk in the Bay of Biscay by entente naval forces.

(It is probable the foregoing dispatches refer to the same submarine, perhaps to the one designated in recent news items as the U-49, which has been active off the French and Spanish coasts. This submarine sank the American steamship Columbian, the British steamship Scutonia, and the Norwegian steamers Baltimore and Fordalen.)

## SHIPPING BOARD IS NAMED

Three Democrats and Two Republicans From Widely Separated Sections of Country.

Washington, Dec. 20.—President Wilson announced that the shipping board would be composed of the following members:

Democrats—William Denman, of San Francisco; Bernard N. Baker of Baltimore, and John A. Donald of New York city. Republicans—John Barber White of Kansas City and Theodore Brent of New Orleans, described as a "Republican with Progressive tendencies."

## U. S. Note Given to Berlin.

Amsterdam, Holland, Dec. 20, via London.—President Wilson's note to the belligerents was handed to the German foreign office by the charge d'affaires of the American embassy, according to a Berlin telegram.

## 6 Men Die in Florida Wreck.

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 20.—Six men were killed when a double-header freight train on the Seaboard Air Line railway ran into a washout near McKinley, Fla., 60 miles west of here. But one member of the crew escaped.

## Land Values Sure to Advance Because of Increasing Demand for Farm Products.

The cry from countries abroad for more of the necessities of life is acute today; tomorrow it will be still more insistent, and there will be no letup after the war. This is the day for the farmer, the day that he is coming into his own. He is gradually becoming the dictator as it becomes more apparent that upon his industry depends the great problem of feeding a great world. The farmer of Canada and the United States has it within himself to hold the position that stress of circumstances has lifted him into today. The conditions abroad are such that the utmost dependence will rest upon the farmers of this continent for some time after the war, and for this reason there is no hesitation in making the statement that war's demands are, and for a long time will be, inexhaustible, and the claims that will be made upon the soil will with difficulty be met. There are today 25,000,000 men in the fighting ranks in the old world. The best of authority gives 75 per cent and over as having been drawn from the farms. There is therefore nearly 75 per cent of the land formerly tilled now being unworked. Much of this land is today in a devastated condition and if the war should end tomorrow it will take years to bring it back to its former producing capacity.

Instead of the farmer producer producing, he has become a consumer, leaving the strain upon those who have been left to do the farming a very difficult one. There may be agitation as to the high cost of living, and doubtless there is reason for it in many cases. The middleman may boost the prices, combines may organize to elevate the cost, but one cannot get away from the fact that the demand regulates the supply, and the supply regulates the price. The price of wheat—in fact, all grains—as well as cattle, will remain high for some time, and the low prices that have prevailed will not come again for some time.

After the war the demand for cattle, not alone for beef, but for stock purposes, to replenish the exhausted herds of Europe, will be keen. Farm educators and advisers are telling you to prepare for this emergency. How much better it can be done on the low-priced lands of today, on lands that cost from ten to twenty dollars per acre, than on two and three hundred-dollar-an-acre land. The lands of Western Canada meet all the requirements. They are productive in every sense of the word. The best of grasses can be grown with abundant yields and the grain can be produced from these soils that beats the world, and the same may be said of cattle and horses. The climate is all that is required.

Those who are competent to judge claim that land prices will rise in value from twenty to fifty per cent. This is looked for in Western Canada, where lands are decidedly cheap today, and those who are fortunate enough to secure now will realize wonderfully by means of such an investment. The land that the Dominion Government is giving away as free homesteads in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are of a high class; they are abundant in every constituent that goes to make the most productive soils. The yields of wheat, oats and barley that have been grown on these lands gives the best evidence of their productivity, and when backed up by the experience of the thousands of settlers from the United States who have worked them and become wealthy upon them, little more should be required to convince those who are seeking a home, even with limited means, that will better equip them to become one of the army of industry to assist in taking care of the problem of feeding the world. These lands are free; but to those who desire larger holdings than 160 acres there are the railroad companies and land corporations from whom purchase can be made at reasonable prices, and information can be secured from the Canadian government agent, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this paper.—Advertiser.

## Quick Wit on the Stage.

Presence of mind is indispensable on the stage. Accidents may mar the finest effects or interrupt the progress of the action at its most vital point.

The elder Sothorn affords an instance that verges on burlesque. In the third act climax of a play his pistol missed fire.

"Bang!" he shouted. And the villain, with equal presence of mind, fell down dead.

## Reckless Disregard.

"The law of supply and demand," said the economist, "is as inexorable as the law of gravitation." "You can't always enforce either of them. The law of gravitation doesn't prevent people from getting away up in the air these days."

United States has 70,000 rural school teachers.

Natural gas has advanced 50 cents per 1,000 feet in Kansas.



## LOCAL NEWS AND PERSONALITIES

## Happy New Year.

Chase Webb was in Chicago Wednesday.

One and four-buckle overshoes, at Webb's.

Mrs. John Turner spent Sunday in Chicago.

Frank Palmer was in Chicago on business Wednesday.

Geo. Lewis of Chicago was home over Christmas.

Laurel Powels spent Christmas with his parents here.

Miss Carrie Cropley of Kenosha spent Xmas with her mother.

Miss Maude Brogan of Kenosha visited her mother over Xmas.

Charley Mack spent Sunday and Monday with Chicago relatives.

Thos. Mooney of Chicago spent Christmas with his family here.

John Johnson and wife spent over Christmas with Waukegan relatives.

Herb Pierce and family of Burlington spent Christmas with relatives here.

At the Crystal Wednesday, Mr. Grex of Monte Carlo by E. Phillips Oppenheim.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Kelly of Chicago spent Christmas with their parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Charley Willie of Chicago spent Xmas with Mrs. C. E. Herman.

Elmer Taylor and M. Nelson of Kenosha spent Xmas with the former's parents here.

Fred Paash and family of Channel spent from Friday till Tuesday with friends in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kuhaup entered the latter's sister and husband of Milwaukee this week.

John Thompson and family of Kenosha spent Xmas with Mrs. Thompson's sister, Mrs. Larson at Loon Lake.

Mrs. Jennie O'Brien and son John left Sunday morning for a couple of weeks visit with relatives in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Middelhoff and Mrs. Frank Harden are visiting relatives and friends at Bay City, Mich.

Plenty of sweaters and warm underwear, at Webb's.

I have a machine for grinding pulverizer discs and will grind same at a reasonable price. Joe Pester, Lake Villa.

Ice cutting began at Round Lake the latter part of the past week and the Antiochians who usually put in the seasons work there reported for duty Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd White and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. White of Waukegan and Harvey Watson of Area spent Christmas at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Watson.

Until further notice I will sell what is left of my winter millinery stock below cost. Now is time to get a good winter hat a bargain. Miss Addie Schaffer.

B. F. VanPatten had the misfortune to fall on the icy walk. Tuesday morning and as a result is carrying a badly sprained wrist besides being considerably bruised and shaken up.

"The Time, The Place and The Girl" at the opera house Saturday evening. Anything given by the Chicago Dramatic club is always well patronized by Antioch people and this will be better than anything given heretofore. Come and see it. It is great.

Geo. Huber has sold his property on North Main street, including both residences and vacant lots to a Mrs. Clemens of Round Lake, taking in payment property in Chicago and Round Lake. Mr. and Mrs. Huber have given immediate possession and have moved into one of the flats on Depot street.

A fair sized audience turned out to hear the violin recital by Frederick Thompson assisted by Dr. Wilson on Tuesday evening although the rain and slippery walks kept many away. All who were present praised the program very highly and it is hoped that we may have a repetition of it in the near future.

## EXTRA!

A Costumer From Chicago Will be at the Antioch Opera House New Years Day, For the Firemen's Ball, New Years Night.

Vincent Dupre of Evanston was home over Xmas.

Everything in the warm foot-wear line, at Webb's.

Geo. Bartlett and family spent Christmas in Chicago.

Clyde Fields of Kenosha visited his parents here over Xmas.

Joseph Savage Jr. of St. Louis, is home for the holidays.

Miss Louise Rothers of Madison, Wis. spent Christmas at home.

Mabel Richards of Chicago spent over Christmas at her home here.

Miss Lillian Sanborn of Chicago is a guest of Mrs. Jennie Sanborn.

Sunday at the Crystal "Prince and Pauper" with Marguerite Clark.

Mrs. Geo. Bacon and daughter spent Xmas with relatives at Ringwood.

At the Crystal, extra show on New Years night. Admission 10c and 15c.

Mr. and Mrs. Zehren entertained the latter's parents from Sharon, Wis. over Xmas.

Geo. Garland and Harold Fillweber of Milwaukee spent Xmas with home folks.

Miss Emma and Joseph Turner of Grayslake spent Monday night in Antioch.

Ed Palmer and family of Chicago spent Xmas with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Zelmer entertained relatives from Chicago the first of the week.

A. G. Watson was called to Templeton, Wis. Tuesday by the illness of his father.

Andrew Harrison and family spent Christmas day with relatives near Richmond.

Mrs. W. F. Ziegler left this (Thursday) morning for a visit with relatives at Mendon, Mich.

Howard Thayer of Evanston, spent Sunday and Monday at the home of his uncle John Thayer.

Ralph Kinrade is being employed at the Gollwitzer barber shop. It is his intention to learn the barber trade.

We wish to close our books for 1916, and all those knowing themselves indebted please call and settle. Chase Webb.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Aid society, will be held Wednesday, Jan. 3. Supper served as usual. Mrs. D. B. Sabin, Sec.

Mrs. Ethel Hembrook and children of Chetek, Wis., arrived Thursday evening to spend the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Thayer.

A son of Jake Drom while sliding down hill met with an accident today which necessitated the taking of fifteen stitches in his head and he received other minor injuries.

Saturday at the Crystal Warren Kerrigan in the "Code of the Mounted," Grace Cunard and Francis Ford in the "Princely Bandit." Pat Rooney he became a regular fellow.

A letter from Moberge, S. D., has been received here telling of the death, at that place, of Patrick Hughes, a former Antioch resident. The remains are to be brought back for burial at South Bristol. No particulars are obtainable.

Don't forget the firemen's ball next Monday evening. Music by the Dreamland orchestra of five pieces. Tickets \$1.00 including supper. A costumer will be present with a big line of suits and masks. Everybody come and have a good time.

There will be a special meeting of the Rebekah lodge at their hall on Friday evening, Dec. 29, for the transaction of any business that may come before the lodge. All members are requested to be present. By order of the Noble Grand.

Wednesday evening at five o'clock at St. Brendan's church, Chicago Miss Catherine D. Gossau became the bride of John D. Bohrn, Chicago. The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Bohrn of Channel and was formerly a resident of this place where he has a large number of friends who are extending to him most hearty congratulations.

## Card of Thanks

We wish to express our most sincere thanks to our friends and neighbors for their kindness during our recent and bereavement.

Mrs. John Grimm and family.

## Concentrated Cider.

Concentrated cider, which keeps better and is much less bulky than the ordinary product, can be made by freezing and centrifugalizing, which eliminates water and leaves behind sugar and flavor.

Geo. Wallace spent Christmas with Antioch friends.

Orville Harrower of Park Ridge was here over Christmas.

W. T. Harrower and family spent Christmas in Waukegan.

Gus Smith of Argo spent the Christmas holiday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kelly.

Walter Taylor and wife, Mrs. Ada Overton and the Misses Pearl Lux and Effie Smith of Waukegan spent Christmas with relatives and friends here.

Your nervousness and headache may be caused from eyestrain, therefore consult a competent optometrist. Dr. Barber, will be in Antioch, every alternate Thursday. His next date is Jan. 4. You will find him at the residence of H. J. Barber.

## Church Services

St. Ignace's Episcopal Church  
EVERETT CARR, PASTOR

Church school at 9:45.  
Morning prayer and sermon at 11:00

Methodist Episcopal Church  
E. L. Thompson, pastor.

10:30 a. m.—Public worship.  
12:00 a. m.—Sunday School.

3:00 p. m.—Junior Epworth League.  
6:15 p. m.—Epworth League.

7:30 p. m.—Evening service of worship.

The Epworth League will be led by Mr. Zehren. The topic: "Beginning all over again."

## Hickory M. E. Church

T. G. GOWIN, Pastor,

10:00 a. m.—Sunday School.

11:00 a. m.—Morning worship.

7:15 p. m.—Epworth League.

8:00 p. m.—Evening service.

## Christian Science

Christian Science services held at the Crystal theater, every Sunday, at 10:45 a. m.

## CLASSIFIED

## DEPARTMENT

All advertisements inserted under this head at the following rates: Five lines or less, 25 cents for first insertion, 10 cents for each subsequent insertion. More than five lines, 5 cents a line for first insertion, and 3 cents a line for additional insertions.

LOST—Pocket book between Williams Bros. and Rhode's Shoe store. Reward Mrs. Geo. Bacon.

WANTED—Men who desire to earn over \$125 per month write us today for position as salesman; every opportunity for advancement. Central Petroleum Co. Cleveland Ohio.

FOR SALE—Rose Com's Rhode Island Reus Utility Cockerels. Bred from hens with a record. I can guarantee them better than the average. G. D. Stanton, Antioch. 4w

FOR SALE or TRADE—3 7-months old colts, 1 coming 2 years old, filly, 1 brood mare. F. F. Edwards, Phone 170m2.

FOR SALE—White Plymouth Rocks. Winners of Waukegan Poultry show. Cockerels \$2. Cocks \$3 and up. A few pullets. Geo. A. Mitchell, Lake Villa.

FOR RENT—Some good farm land in Grant township. Inquire John Dalziel, Antioch. 4w

FOR RENT—A 117 acre farm, good buildings, good land and plenty of water. Inquire at the Bank of Antioch.

FOR RENT—64 acre farm northeast of Antioch village 1 mile from railway station. Good buildings, 265 feet fronting on Cross Lake. Cash. Address A. Zelinger, 3317 Lexington st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Pure Bred Holstein bulls and Poland China boars. We are pricing for immediate sale several choice bulls of serviceable age, nicely marked and well bred, also 3 fall boars that have size and quality at \$30. Several spring boars from \$15 to \$20. D. J. Vincent & Sons, Wilmet, Wis. 4w

## Optimist.

The Canary—"Well, I certainly prefer a big muzzle like mine to a little one like Fido's."—Life.

## When the Lamp Burned Low.

That was a beautiful eclipse of the moon Wednesday night. It brought up memories of the good old times when the lamp in the best room was turned low.—Toledo Blade.

## COMING!

## The TIME, The PLACE and The GIRL

A Musical Comedy With a Cast of 30 Clever People.

A Thousand Laughs. A Tear or So.

And Plenty of Songs and Pretty Dances.

... THE TIME ...

SATURDAY, DEC. 30<sup>TH</sup>.

Curtain Raises at 8:15 p. m.

... THE PLACE ...

ANTIOCH OPERA HOUSE

... THE GIRL ...

Your Sweetheart, Wife or Mother

Price 35 and 50 cents.

Reserved Seats on Sale at King's Drug Store

Remember the Date, Saturday, December 30th.

UNDER MANAGEMENT CHICAGO DRAMATIC CLUB



# THE DESTROYING ANGEL

By Louis Joseph Vance

REPORT  
OUR FEMINE READERS

Statistics indicate that you were living for the secluded neighborhood of a respectable, young man on an Washington Place watching you for the purpose of notifying the police. You would encourage a country duration just for curiosity. The huge one young lady with a magnificent figure is told more in this installment.

Remember, Hugh Whitaker was about to call the innocent girl to the Southern seas. He returns to the city and wealthy. All the year he has been a famous. Known as Sara, the full time to marry Drummond is less than a month. The estimated supposedly commits guarded by her previous lovers. For the done. Whitaker is murderously assaulted in the dark and goes to the country home of his friend Martin Embur, near the sea. He discovers a mysterious spy there and thinks it is Drummond.

## CHAPTER X.

### The Spy.

Already the sun was warm, the faint breeze bland. Standing at the window looking his eyes against the glare, he surveyed a world new and radiant; the landlocked, damped with vibrant catpaws, lit with sunlight as with a fire; the earth fresh and steaming faintly in the arc of the dawn.

At that moment he was at the door, interrupting Sum Pat's final attentions to his teeth, and for a bathing suit. Minutes later, from the end of a small dock, he dived neatly, coming to the surface with his flesh-fingering with delight of the cool water, leaving a with the deliberate and powerful \$125,576 movements of an experienced swimmer, struck away from the land. Two roads' hundred yards out he paused, rolled \$155,625,56 on his back, and hands clasped the books with his head, floated serenely, sun-approximate warming his upturned face, his \$160,591,47 rejoicing in the suave, clean, fluid compare.

net income pa something disturbed him—a of more thundering, vibrant upon his sub-secular year of endrums. Extending his arms 1914, and 34 plying his hands gently to pre-Wide diverged pole, he lifted his head from the roads of ve. From the landing stage on closed. The over place a motor boat was of the East hag out. The churning of its prop of the traffic, had aroused him. He could see While the single person for all its crew, traffic, the gr asten, dividing her attention at war, and in the side steering wheel and the country's ignis, she was altogether ignorant otherwise, in e onlooker. Only her head and prime causes ders shot above the coming—ondary reasoned with shining crown, her eastern roadsters cloaked with a light wrap short hauls thered at the boat.

ulated area: Whitaker, adning, wondered . . .

Sweeping in a wide arc as it gathered speed, the bo presently shot out smartly on a straight course for the barrier beach.

Why? What business had she there? And at an hour so early?

No affair of his—Whitaker admitted as much freely. And yet he was beginning his fourth day on the Great West bay without having set foot upon its Great South beach. It was a ridiculous oversight! And one that remedied without another hour's day.

Grinning with amused iteration of his own perverse sophistry, he turned over on his side and struck out in the wake of the motor boat, when at length he waded ashore he and the motor boat moored in shall water at the end of a long and stantial dock. He patted the flanks of a vessel as he waded on.

"Good little boat!" said he.

Walking rapidly, very soon blood at the head of a rude flight of when steps which ran down from the of a wave-eaten sand bluff, some twelve feet in height, to the broad, gently shelving ocean beach. Mid-between the sand bluff and the breaking waters stood the woman Whitaker had followed. (There wasn't any other heavy, lumbering trot westward mining terms—he had followed her in his confounded, fatuous curiosity.) Woman to recognize him; therefore he Her face was to the sea, her hands clasped behind her. Now the wind modeled her cloak sweetly to her body, now whipped its skirts away, disclosing legs straight and slender and graciously modeled. She was dressed, it seemed, for bathing.

Whitaker turn to go, and turning let his gaze sweep up from the beach and along the brow of the bluff. He paused, frowning. Some twenty feet or so distant the legs of a man, trousered and booted, protruded from a hollow between two hummocks of sand. And the toes of the boots were digging into the sand, indicating that the man was running that hercainig prone; and that meant (if he vessels from Eng are neither dead nor sleeping) that he was watching the woman on the beach, righteous indignation, Whitaker's bosom. It was all for him to catch sight of a through her . . .

dow, by night, and to swim over to the beach in her wake the next morning, but what right had anybody else to constitute himself her shadow? Besides, it was possible that the man was Drummond.

He strode forward and stood over the man, looking down at his back. It was true, as he had assumed—the fellow was watching the woman. And his back was very like Drummond's. A little quiver of excitement mingled with anticipative satisfaction ran through him. Now, at last, the mystery was to be cleared up, his future relations with the pseudo-suicide defined and established.

Deliberately he extended his bare foot and nudged the man's ribs.

"Drummond . . ." he said in a clear voice, decided but unaggressive. With an oath and what seemed a single, quick motion, the man jumped to his feet and turned to Whitaker, a startled and inflamed countenance.

"What the devil!" he cried angrily. "Who are you? What do you want? What do you mean by coming round here and calling me Drummond?"

He was no more Drummond than he was Whitaker himself.

"For that matter"—something clicked in Whitaker's brain and subconsciously he knew that his temper was about to take the bridge—"what do you mean by spying on that lady yonder?"

It being indisputably none of his concern, the unfairness of the question only lent it offensive force. The man made this painfully clear through the medium of an intolerable epithet and an attempt to land his right fist on Whitaker's face.

The face, however, was elsewhere when the fist reached the point for which it had been aimed; and Whitaker closed in promptly as the fellow's body followed his arm, thrown off balance by the momentum of the unobstructed blow.

What followed had entered into the calculations of neither. Whitaker felt himself suddenly falling through air thick with a blinding, choking cloud of dust and sand. The body of the other was simultaneously wrenched violently



Whitaker Closed In Promptly.

from his grasp. Then he brought up against solidity with a bump that seemed to expel every cubic inch of air from his lungs. And he heard himself cry out sharply with the pain of his weak ankle newly twisted.

He sat up, gasping for breath, brushed the sand from his face and eyes, and as soon as his whirling wits settled a little, comprehended what had happened.

Half buried in the debris of a miniature landslide, he sat at the foot of the bluff. Immediately above his head a ragged break showed where the sand, held together solely by beach grass, had given way beneath the weight of the antagonists.

A little distance from him the other man was picking himself up, apparently unhurt but completely surfeited. Without delay, with not even so much as a glance at Whitaker, he staggered off for a few paces, then settled into a heavy, lumbering trot westward along the beach. He did not wish the man to recognize him; therefore he putting himself out of her way, she was approaching.

When Whitaker caught sight of her, she was already close at hand. She been running. Now as their eyes met, hers keenly inquiring of Whitaker's still bewildered eyes, she put up abruptly and stood astare. He fancied, something closely akin to light and consternation in her look. A flush in her cheeks gave way to a swift pallor. The hands that drew her beach cloak close to her. She seemed to make an ineffectual effort to speak.

On a light, Whitaker tried to get up. A wing in his ankle, however, was involuntary grunt from back, a wry grimace he sank

"Oh!" cried the woman, impulsively. "You're hurt. You've advanced a pace. Oh, not . . ."

"Whitaker replied

in a tone more of hope than of assurance. He felt tenderly of the injured member. "Only my ankle—twisted it a few days ago, and now again. It'll be all right in a moment or two."

Her gaze traveled from him to the edge of the bluff.

"I didn't see—I mean, I heard something, and turned, and saw you trying to sit up and the other man rising."

"Sorry we startled you," Whitaker mumbled, wondering how the deuce he was going to get home. His examination of the ankle hadn't proved greatly encouraging.

"But I—ah—how did it happen?"

"A mere misunderstanding," he said lightly. "I mistook the gentleman for someone I knew. He resented it, so we started to scrap like a couple of schoolboys. Then . . . I wish to heaven it had been his leg instead of mine!"

"But still I hardly understand . . ."

"Well, you see, I—ah—I'm visiting Embur—the cottage next to yours, I believe. That is, if I'm not mistaken, you have the Fiske place?"

She nodded.

"And so, this morning, it struck me as a fine young idea to swim over here and have a look at the beach. And then I found that chap watching you."

That startled her. "How do you mean—watching me?"

"Why—ah—that's what he seemed to be doing."

She shook her head. "You must be mistaken."

"Daresay. I generally am when I jump at conclusions. Anyway, he didn't like it much when I called him out of his name. I gathered, in fact, that he was considerably put out. Silly, wasn't it?"

"Rather!" she agreed gravely.

For a moment or two they eyed one another in silence, Whitaker wondering just how much of a fool she was thinking him and dubiously considering various expedients to ingratiate himself.

"I don't seem to think of anything useful to say," he ventured. "Can you help me out? Unless you'd be interested to know my name's Whitaker—Hugh Whitaker—?"

She acknowledged the information merely by a brief nod. "It seems to me," she said seriously, "that the pressing question is, what are you going to do about that ankle? Shall you be able to walk?"

"Hard to say," he grumbled, a trifle dashed. With infinite pains and the aid of both hands and his sound foot, he lifted himself and contrived to stand erect for an instant, then bore a little weight on the hurt ankle—and blanched, paling visibly beneath his ineradicable tan.

"I don't suppose," he said with effort—"they grow—crutches—on this neck of land?"

And he was about to collapse again upon the sands when, without warning, he found the woman had moved to his side and caught his hand, almost brusquely passing his arm across her shoulders, so that she received no little of his weight.

"Oh, I say—" he protested feebly.

"Don't say anything," she replied shortly. "I'm very strong—quite able to help you to the boat. Please don't consider me at all; just see if we can't manage this way."

He endeavored to withdraw his arm, an effort rendered futile by her cool, firm grasp on his fingers.

"Please!" she said—not altogether patiently.

He eyed her askance. There was in this incredible situation a certain piquancy, definitely provocative, transcending the claims his injury made upon his interest. Last night for the first time he had seen this woman, and from a distance had thought her desirable; now, within twelve hours, he found himself with an arm round her neck!

And then suddenly she turned her head and intercepted his whole-hearted stare. For a thought wonder glimmered in the violet eyes; then they flashed disconcertingly; finally they became utterly cold and disdainful.

"Well!" she demanded in a frigid voice.

He looked away in complete confusion, and felt his face burning to the temples.

"I beg your pardon," he mumbled unhappily.

He essayed to walk. Twenty feet and more of treacherous, dry, yielding sand separated them from the flight of steps that ascended the bluff. It proved no easy journey.

The stairway accomplished, he limped to a wooden seat and sat down with much grim decision in his manner. But he mustered a smile to meet her look of concern, and shook his head.

"Thus far and no farther."

"Oh, but you must not be stubborn!"

"I mean to be—horridly stubborn!" In fact, I don't mind warning you that there's a famous strain of mule in the Whitaker make-up."

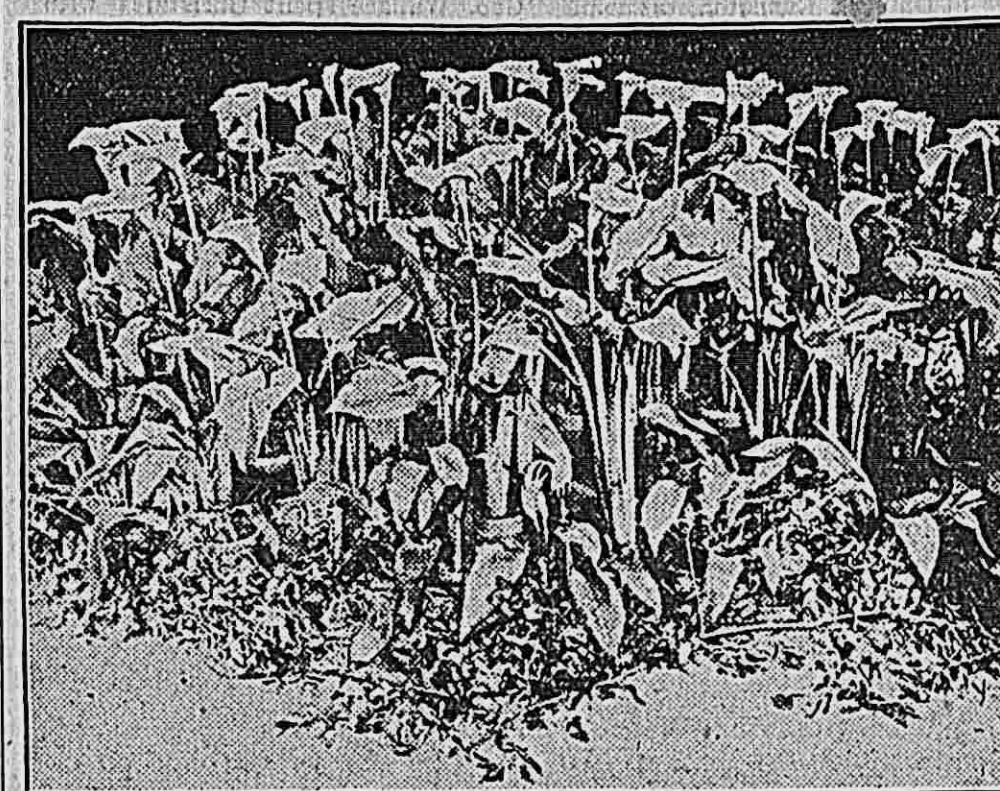
She was, however, not to be diverted; and her fugitive frown bespoke impatience, if he were any judge.

"Who do you think this girl is? And what is the purpose of the unrecognition spy? Do you think the girl knows Whitaker?"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

# THE HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubbages  
Their Care and Cultivation



While Hedge Lovers, as a Rule, Prefer the Evergreens as Hedge Material, Calla Lilies Are Used to Advantage in Some Places.

## SPEAKING OF HEDGES

By LIMA R. ROSE.

More and more the hedge is coming into its own. For miles and miles along the New Jersey coast, reaching from Atlantic Highlands to Sea Girt, is the most continuous stretch of country homes in America. Millionaires, near-millionaires, people with money and people who are merely comfortable have made this region a show place of never-ending interest. There are more millionaires among the home owners of this one spot than the entire realm of England holds.

They have discarded the fence almost entirely and mile after mile of privet comes into view as one motor along the smooth, beautifully kept roads.

There are also, in the Pacific region, hedges of geraniums five feet high, hedges of calla lilies and of roses, but the substantial, serviceable evergreen hedge is the last word for elegance and utility, and the New Jersey coast offers the best possible field for its study.

Here is how the landscape gardeners of this section handle the plants: Before the plants are brought to the ground a quantity of top soil is procured for the purpose of filling in about the roots. They need lots of moisture to keep them healthy and to maintain the rich green color. Then the transplanting is done in the spring and the plants are handled with care to prevent the roots from being dried out by the wind.

The evergreens that run from 12 to 24 inches are set from 8 to 12 inches apart. The larger plants can be placed with 18-inch intervals.

In order that the evergreens may be bushy, they are pruned when planted, and this makes the subsequent shaping of the hedge easy. The spring time is taken for the pruning, because the plants are then resuming their growth and the process finds its best results.

Starting at the beginning, the first thing to do is to dig a trench wide enough not to cramp the roots, so that they can spread flat and not touch the sides. Then plenty of well-rotted stable manure is worked in the trench with the soil. After the planting a coating of manure is placed on the surface of the soil, covering all of the earth that has been disturbed. This mulch is left in place for a year, and is then usually worked into the soil.

Where double-row hedges are required the plants are set in rows six to nine inches apart and the plants from 6 to 16 inches apart in the rows. The whole eastern coast is beginning to show the effect of hedge culture. Newport, the queen of summer resorts, Long Island and all of the other show regions are literally marked with the natural substitute for the fences.

## DEMOCRACY OF FLOWERS

By ELIZABETH VAN BENTHUYSEN.

Flowers, like genius, belong in the family of democracy. The one is just as put to pick out a log cabin as a palace for its home. President Wilson, speaking at the log cabin in which

he was born, said:

"I beg your pardon," he mumbled unhappily.

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The stairway accomplished, he limped to a wooden seat and sat down with much grim decision in his manner. But he mustered a smile to meet her look of concern, and shook his head.

"Thus far and no farther."

"Oh, but you must not be stubborn!"

"I mean to be—horridly stubborn!" In fact, I don't mind warning you that there's a famous strain of mule in the Whitaker make-up."

She was, however, not to be diverted; and her fugitive frown bespoke impatience, if he were any judge.

"Who do you think this girl is? And what is the purpose of the unrecognition spy? Do you think the girl knows Whitaker?"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Ferns and Palms Are Ideal Home Plants. Their Season Is the Winter.

While Hedge Lovers, as a Rule, Prefer the Evergreens as Hedge Material, Calla Lilies Are Used to Advantage in Some Places.

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# BURGLAR'S SNORING AWAKES HIS VICTIM

Intruder Falls Asleep Under the Bed of Couple He Intended to Rob.

Birmingham, Ala.—Conviction of Walter Jones, a one-legged burglar, in the criminal court here, brought out an unusual incident of house-breaking.

The story of the burglary and capture, as told by the evidence, showed that Jones, in his effort to rob the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Vennom, an old couple of the suburbs, crawled under the bed and waited for them to retire.

The burglar himself fell asleep, and his snoring aroused Mrs. Vennom, who understood to light a lamp, which exploded. This awoke the burglar, who threatened Mrs. Vennom with death if she gave the alarm.

Just then Mr. Vennom awoke and grappled with the burglar, who leaped



It Stuck Firm in the Mire.

out of a window. The burglar had left his wooden leg under the bed.

By following single foot-prints the police pursued the peg-legged robber to his refuge. With the assistance of a pal, Jones made another wooden leg, with which he went to his shanty in the woods. Suddenly the police arrived and Jones dived through the rear window.

In the backyard the mud was deep, and the wooden leg sunk so far in the mire it stuck firm. Jones hobbled on desperately without it, but was overtaken while hoping on one foot.

Both the original and second wooden legs were exhibited as evidence.

## ESCAPES PRISON IN BARREL

But Convict Had to Have Fresh Air and Is Taken Back to Finish Sentence.

Baltimore, Md.—Just because he had to have the air to breathe, Elmer Johnson, a convict serving a ten-year sentence in the penitentiary for murder, spoiled a clever plan to escape.

Johnson is employed in the shipping department and one night took advantage of the absence of the regular guard to substitute himself for hollowware in a barrel that was to be shipped in the morning. The regular guard also examines barrels before they are sent out, but Johnson took the chance that the substitute would not, and he judged rightly.

The barrel, with Johnson inside, covered with excelsior, was wheeled out and put on the wagon. On the way Johnson felt the need of air and pushed up the lid to get it. A boy saw the arm go up out of the barrel and called to the driver. The latter took a look, clapped the lid on again, whipped up his horses and carried Johnson back to the penitentiary.

## SKUNK SCENT CONVICTS THEM

Two Hunters Convicted of Violating Game Laws by Odor in Their Coats.

Carmel, Ind.—Scent of skunk on their hunting clothes convinced the police magistrate in Bedford of the guilt of William Schultz and his son, Helmut, who protested their innocence, and convicted them of violating the game laws.

E. L. Townsend, game warden, alleged the defendants killed a skunk out of season. This they denied. The complainant was unable to produce the skunk hides before Police Justice W. A. Adams. The warden said the hunting coats would tell so they were produced.

"These show you were on the right scent," mused the court.

Schultz and his son paid fines of \$10 and \$15. Arthur Thornton also paid \$10 fine for illicit skunk hunting.

Stopped the Burglars. Brazil, Ind.—Thomas Thompson, Rockville grocer, has evolved an effective method of stopping bold bandits. He suspended a large sealed bottle of formaldehyde in his safe. When robbers blew the safe open, the fumes of the formaldehyde drove the burglars away before they obtained anything



# HISTORY OF 1916 TOLD IN BRIEF

Most Important Events of the  
Last Year Set Forth.

## PROGRESS OF EUROPEAN WAR

Chief Developments in the Mighty  
Conflict of Nations—Political and  
Other Happenings in the  
United States.

COMPILED BY E. W. PICKARD.

### EUROPEAN WAR

Jan. 1.—News received of torpedoing of P. & O. liner Persia in Mediterranean; about 250 lost, including R. N. McNeely, U. S. consul at Aden, and his wife.

Jan. 5.—British conscription bill passed first reading and three cabinet members resigned.

Italian steamer carrying Montenegrin recruits from U. S. sunk by mine in the Adriatic; 200 lost.

Jan. 7.—Germany promised U. S. its submarines would observe rules of civilized warfare.

Jan. 8.—British battleship Edward VII sunk by mine.

Jan. 11.—Austrians captured Lovcen, dominating Cattaro.

Jan. 13.—Austrian cruiser sunk by French submarine.

Jan. 14.—Many documents connecting Von Papen with alleged war plots in U. S. taken from him by British, turned over to American embassy.

Kermanshah, Persia, occupied by Turks.

Jan. 15.—Russians renewed general attack on Austrian front.

Austrians took Celina and pursued Montenegrins toward Albania.

Jan. 21.—Austrian hydroplane and torpedo boat sunk by British submarine in Adriatic.

Jan. 22.—Austria issued ultimatum to Montenegro to surrender or face annihilation.

Jan. 24.—Scutari occupied by Austrians.

Jan. 25.—Twenty-four killed in Zeppelin raid on Paris.

Germany took nearly a mile of French trenches east of Verdun.

Jan. 26.—Persian army defeated Russians marching on Teheran.

Zeppelin lost in North sea and crew drowned.

Feb. 3.—French aviators attacked city of Smyrna, killing 200.

President Wilson accepted Germany's memorandum of settlement of Lusitania case, both sides yielding ground.

Feb. 9.—Germany took 80 yards of French trenches near Vimy.

U. S. demanded from Austria apology and reparation for attack on Petroli.

French cruiser Admiral Charrier torpedoed and sunk; 474 lost.

Feb. 16.—Russians under Grand Duke Nicholas captured Erzerum.

Feb. 21.—German attack on Verdun began.

Feb. 24.—Germans captured villages within six miles of Verdun.

Austria announced sinking of Italian transport loaded with soldiers by bomb from airplane.

Feb. 25.—French checked somewhat German drive on Verdun.

Russians took Kermanshah, Persia, by storm.

Austrians entered Durazzo, Italians retreating.

French cruiser Provence sunk in Mediterranean; 1,300 lost.

Feb. 27.—British steamer Maloja sunk by mine; 114 lost.

Feb. 28.—Italian government seized 31 interned German submarines in North sea fight; 24 lost.

March 3.—Germans drove through village of Douaumont and beyond.

Russians took Bittlis, Armenia, by assault.

U. S. senate rejected resolution warning Americans of armed ships.

March 6.—French checked second German infantry drive on Verdun.

Two Zeppelins raided northeast coast of England; 13 killed.

March 6.—Germans began new drive on Verdun, capturing village of Forges.

March 7.—Germans made further gains at Verdun and in Macedonia and Italy.

U. S. house of representatives tabled resolution warning Americans of armed liners.

March 9.—Germans declared war on Portugal.

March 10.—Russians advanced to within 20 miles of Trebizond. Turks and Germans evacuated Ispahan, Persia.

March 14.—British started big offensive along whole Austrian front.

March 15.—Austrians repulsed French attack at La Mort Homme and captured trenches from British at Vermelles.

March 20.—Squadron of French and British airplanes bombed Zeppelins, destroying much property and killing many persons.

March 31.—Germans halted at Verdun. Russians gained against Germans and Austrians in Persia, Galicia and took Euphrat, capital of Persia.

March 22.—Austrians evacuated Czernowitz and Bukovina.

March 24.—French bombarded German positions at Malancourt and Avocourt.

British chartered steamer Sussex and British steamer Englishman torpedoed without warning; Americans on both.

Entente allies rejected Lansing's proposal to disarm merchantmen.

March 25.—Great German attack on Havocourt; 31 German killed.

March 27.—British steamer Eagle Point, on American board, torpedoed without warning.

A German aerial attack on Saloniki killed five.

March 28.—Germans attacked with liquid fire near Verdun but were repulsed.

German torpedoes five miles in position in Black sea; 115 lost.

March 31.—Germans took village of Malancourt, near Verdun, at terrific cost.

Five Zeppelins raided eastern counties of England, killing 23; one Zeppelin destroyed.

April 1.—Sixteen killed in Zeppelin raid on England.

April 2.—Zeppelins raided England and Scotland, killing ten.

April 3.—Entente allies in note to U. S. upheld their right to search parcel post.

April 4.—French repulsed fierce German attack south of Douaumont without warning; 48 lost.

British liner Kent torpedoed without warning; 48 lost.

Dead Man hill at Verdun and then repulsed tremendous attack; losses were very large.

April 11.—French retook trenches at Verdun after terrific battle.

April 18.—President Wilson sent ultimatum to Germany on submarine question and told Congress in joint session.

April 20.—Big forces of Russians landed in France.

April 27.—British battleship Russell sunk by mine in Mediterranean; 124 lost.

April 28.—General Townshend and 10,000 British surrendered to Turks at Kut-el-Amara.

May 2.—Five German airships raided coast of England and Scotland.

Belgian relief ship Fridland sunk by German submarine.

May 6.—Germany's reply, received in Washington, promised compliance with laws of warfare in submarine operations, with covert threat to resume former methods unless America persuades England to lift starvation blockade.

May 8.—President Wilson told Germany our relations with Britain could not enter into controversy with Berlin.

German airships landed England; two Zeppelins destroyed.

Nov. 23.—American steamer Chemung sunk by German submarine; crew saved.

Nov. 29.—Sir John R. Jellicoe was made first sea lord of the admiralty and Sir David Beatty, commander of the grand fleet, was made second sea lord.

Falkenberg captured Pitechti, Roumanian railway center, and Kampulungu, Italian railway center, in Romania.

Nov. 23.—Tensions opened battle for Bucharest.

Greece refused demands of Admiral D. Fournet and allies prepared to seize Athens, landing troops at Piræus.

Dec. 1.—Allies marched on Athens; French sailors and Greek reservists fought.

Dec. 2.—Germans pressed closer on Bucharest, while Russians attacked desperately in the wooded Carpathians and also seized Czernavoda bridge.

Greece and allies reached compromise. German relief vessel "Impe power" bill.

Announcement made in duma that all lines had agreed to give Constantinople to Russia if entente wins war.

Dec. 4.—Tensions began shelling of Bucharest.

German submarines shelled Funchal, capital of the Madeira Islands.

Dec. 5.—Falkenberg captured Pitechti, Roumanian railway center, and Kampulungu, Italian railway center, in Romania.

Dec. 5.—Bucharest and Ploesti taken by the Germans.

Lloyd-George appointed premier of Great Britain.

Allies protested to civilized world against deportation of Belgians.

Dec. 13.—Germans captured Katerina, selected as seat of Poland.

Dec. 14.—Great Britain called 1,000,000 more men to arms.

France decided to prohibit alcoholic drinks except wine and beer.

Dec. 15.—French captured wide stretch of German trenches near Verdun.

Russian duma rejected German peace proposal.

Greece accepted ultimatum of the entente.

Dec. 17.—French drove Germans from Chambreries, France; Verdun front.

Roumanian army was being retrained.

Dec. 19.—Premier Lloyd-George replied to German peace proposal, virtually refusing to consider them.

Dec. 20.—Violent bombardment of English position in body of British warships.

Dec. 22.—Russians attacked Turkish positions in Armenia.

### FOREIGN

Feb. 1.—Yusuf Izzeddin, crown prince of Turkey, committed suicide.

March 22.—Official mandate announced abandonment of German monarchy and resumption of republic and rejection of emperorship by Yuan Shi Kai who returned to China.

April 18.—Sir Roger Casement captured and German ship mailer was landing arms in Ireland.

April 24.—Sinn Fein rebels seized parts of Dublin and serious fighting for several days.

Dec. 22.—Russians attacked Turkish positions in Armenia.

May 2.—President Jimenez of Dominican Republic impeached.

May 3.—Pearce, Clark and MacDonagh, leaders of Irish rebels, were in Santo Domingo; American marines landed.

May 12.—James Connolly, John Mc Dermott and other Irish rebels, executed.

June 6.—Yuan Li Hung became president of China.

June 22.—Casement convicted of treason and sentenced to death.

June 23.—Zeppelins routed 250 Santo Domingo rebels, killing 27 and losing one man.

Sept. 20.—China appealed for aid for million people driven out by great floods.

Sept. 30.—Emperor Lij Jiansu of Abyssinia died.

Oct. 4.—Gen. Count Terachtu made premier of Ethiopia.

Oct. 21.—Count Carl Stuergh, Austrian premier, assassinated by Vienna editor.

Oct. 22.—British troops entered Mexico.

Nov. 2.—Karl Franz proclaimed emperor of Austria-Hungary.

Nov. 23.—Capt. H. F. Knapp, U. S. N., commander in Santo Domingo, proclaimed independence of Santo Domingo.

Dec. 4.—Pope created ten new cardinals.

Dec. 14.—Denmark voted to sell Danish West Indies.

Edmund Schulthess elected president of Swiss confederation.

### MEXICO

Jan. 10.—Nineteen foreigners, nearly all Americans, were murdered by Mexican bandits near Chihuahua.

Jan. 12.—Lansing demanded that Carranza should stop the attacks.

March 9.—Nine American civilians and eight soldiers killed in battle near Chihuahua.

Many raiders killed on both sides of border in fighting between Villa and Carranza.

General Funston to pursue and punish Villa.

April 10.—President Wilson ordered 6,000 troops into Mexico to get Villa.

Villa's men raided big Arizona ranch, killing 100.

May 14.—U. S. army raised to war status.

May 15.—Carranza ordered campaign against Villa. Half million cartridges for Carranza army sent to Douglas, Ariz.

May 16.—Villa's army captured American post and American expedition. Seven troops wounded.

May 17.—Carranza forbade American troops pursuing Villa to enter Mexican territory.

U. S. senate passed resolution declaring Carranza's troops to be bandits.

May 18.—Carranza demanded withdrawal of U. S. troops from Mexico.

May 19.—Villa's army at standstill because of hostility of Carranzistas.

April 22.—General Scott Funston and O'Leary conferred on Mexican situation.

May 18.—Villa bandits raided Glenn Springs, Tex., killing three U. S. soldiers.

Major-General Carranza demanded withdrawal of Carranza troops from Mexico on penalty of arms.

May 20.—President Wilson ordered militia into Mexico.

May 21.—American-Mexican border conference ended futilely.

May 22.—Pope named a new cardinal, Cardinal Delva Volpe at Rome.

Nov. 12.—Dr. Percival Lowell, famous astronomer, at Flagstaff, Ariz.

Nov. 14.—Brig. Gen. D. C. Klinger, U. S. A., at Washington.

Nov. 15.—Rt. Rev. Charles Edward Church, senior bishop of Reformed Episcopal church, at Chicago.

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### NECROLOGY

Jan. 2.—Associate Justice J. R. Lamar, U. S. Supreme court, at Washington.

Jan. 3.—Gen. G. M. Dodge, Civil war hero and railroad builder, at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Jan. 4.—Col. R. T. Van Horn, founder of the Kansas valley, at Kansas City.

Jan. 5.—Charles J. Knapp, veteran newspaper man, at New York.

Jan. 6.—Rt. Rev. Richard Scannell, Catholic bishop, at New York.

Jan. 7.—Ad. Helan, actress, at New York.

Jan. 8.—Victoriano Huerta, former president of Mexico, at El Paso.

Jan. 17.—Hon. Arnold Morley, former British postmaster general.

Jan. 18.—Glenn H. Smith, author and editor, at New York.

Jan. 25.—Samuel S. Chamberlain, publisher of Boston Herald, at Boston.

Jan. 30.—Sir Clements R. Markham, famous explorer, at London.

Feb. 1.—Col. J. P. Hearn, former congressman, at Clarinda, Ia.

Feb. 12.—J. T. Trowbridge, author, at Arlington, Mass.

Feb. 20.—Dr. Henry B. Pavill, of Chicago, prominent physician and publicist.

Feb. 21.—Carl von Foll, at Berlin.

Feb. 22.—Henry James, author, in London.

March 2.—Queen Mother Elizabeth of Roumania (Carmen Sylva).

March 7.—Rear Admiral Asa Walker, U. S. N., at San Francisco.

March 10.—Henry Gasaway Davis, former U. S. senator from West Virginia, at Baltimore.

March 14.—U. S. Senator Benjamin F. Shively of Indiana, at Washington.

March 19.—Cardinal Gottfried, prefect of the Propaganda at the Vatican, in Rome.

March 25.—C. J. Mulligan, sculptor, at Chicago.

March 27.—Thomas Pence, secretary Democratic national committee, at Washington.

April 1.—Naphthal Luccock, M. B. bishop of Montana and Dakota, at La Crosse, Wis.

Dr. J. B. Ansell, president emeritus of University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor.

April 2.—George W. Smalley, veteran journalist, in London.

April 7.—John C. Colton, former governor of Porto Rico, at Washington.

April 11.—Richard Harding Davis, novelist, at M. I.

April 14.—T. J. Burrill, famous bacteriologist and educator, at Urbana, Ill.

April 15.—John C. Colton, former governor of Wisconsin, at Milwaukee.

April 19.—Baron von der Goltz, German commander in Constantinople, noted English statesman, better known as Sir M. Curzon, at London.

May 11.—W. A. Gardner, president Chicago & Northwestern railway.

May 12.—Bryan Lathrop, philanthropist, at Chicago.

May 16.—Dr. E. N. Corthell, president American Society of Civil Engineers, at New York.

May 26.—Rev. Dr. Timothy Dwight, former president of Yale, at New Haven, Conn.

May 27.—General Gallant, at Paris.

May 29.—James C. Hill, at St. Paul.

May 30.—John S. Mosby, famous confederate raider, in Washington.

June 1.—Charles S. Smith, famous civil engineer, at New York.

June 16.—U. S. Senator E. C. Durland of Maine.

June 20.—Edward S. Ellis, noted writer of boys' stories, at Chicago.

June 21.—Prof. E. L. Green at New York.

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June 23.—James H. Moore, noted financier, at Lake Geneva, Wis.

June 24.—James Whitcomb Riley, at Indianapolis.

June 25.—Former U. S. Senator T. M. Patterson at Denver.

June 26.—William Ramsay, famous chemist, in England.

June 27.—Vice Admiral Kamimura of Japan.

Aug. 9.—J. M. Thurston, former senator from Nebraska.

Aug. 10.—Stichway, founder of Chicago Great Western railway.

Aug. 11.—Robert Gray, theatrical manager, at Chicago.

Aug. 12.—Dr. Charles J. Palma, Civil war surgeon, at Boston.

Aug. 13.—Archbishop John L. Spalding, at Peoria, Ill.

Aug. 14.—John P. St. John, noted prohibitionist, at Olathe, Kan.

Sept. 2.—R. C. Kereens, former ambassador to Austria.

Sept. 3.—James, former postmaster general in New York.

Sept. 13.—Dr. George K. Herman, leader of middle West athletics, at Chicago.

Sept. 15.—Horace White, famous journalist, at New York.

Sept. 18.—Maj. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U. S. A., at Washington.

Sept. 19.—William J. Calhoun, noted lawyer and diplomat, at Chicago.

Sept. 27.—Rear Admiral C. E. Vreeland, retired.

Oct. 1.—U. S. Senator James P. Clarke of Arkansas.

Oct. 2.—J. M. Lacey, former controller of the currency, at Chicago.

Oct. 3.—Mrs. Havelock Ellis, noted lecturer on eugenics, in London.

Oct. 12.—Otto, insane former king of Bavaria.

Oct. 13.—Rev. Francis Brown, president of United Theological seminary, at New York.

Oct. 14.—Eben Eugene Heford, poet and author, at Fredonia.

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### DISASTERS

Jan. 2.—Explosion on oil tanker Aztec at New York killed 10.

Jan. 3.—Explosion on oil tanker Kanawha at New York killed 10.

Jan. 15.—U. S. submarine E-2 blown up near New York navy yard; four killed.

Jan. 16.—Fire did \$100,000 damage in Bergen, Norway, and \$150,000 damage in Lisbon.

Jan. 17.—Fire destroyed most of Wirt, Okla.

Jan. 21.—Fire at Molde, Norway, did \$50,000 damage.

Jan. 22.—Great Northern train wrecked by avalanche near Corea, Wash.; six dead.

Jan. 23.—Olay valley dam near San Diego, Cal., broke; 10 dead.

Jan. 24.—Japanese liner Daijin sunk in collision with British ship.

Feb. 3.—Canadian parliament building at Ottawa destroyed by fire; seven lives lost.

Feb. 16.—Three British steamships, many lifeboats and a pier burned at Brooklyn; loss \$1,000,000.

Feb. 17.—Holland suffered from great storm and floods.

Feb. 18.—Ten killed in wreck on New Haven road.

Feb. 23.—Fifteen men killed by explosion in mine at Kempton, W. Va.

Feb. 24.—Spanish steamer Principe de Asturias hit rock and sank off Brazil; 300 lost.

March 2.—Fifteen million dollar fire at Nashville, Tenn., and \$500,000 fire at Austin, Tex.

March 23.—Twenty-six killed and many injured in collision on New York Central between Cleveland and water tunnel.

April 7.—Six killed, 47 injured in wreck on New Haven road at Bradford, R. I.

April 10.—Coolidge, P. H. Burns and Miss. killed.

April 22.—More than 1,000 lost in collision between steamer Kirby sink in Lake Superior; 20 lost.

April 23.—Explosion in Du Pont powder plant at Gibbstown, N. J., killed 12.

June 2.—Thirteen killed in train wreck at Chicago.

June 4.—Waterfront fire at San Francisco did \$500,000 damage.

June 10.—Tornadoes killed 57 in Arkansas and 49 in other middle Western states.

June 13.—Four killed in two-million-dollar fire at Baltimore.

July 4.—Eleven killed, 37 hurt in Fourth of July celebration.

July 14.—U. S. navy collier Hector sunk in storm off Charleston, S. C.

July 20.—Tornadoes killed 57 in Arkansas and 49 in other middle Western states.

July 22.—Six killed and 40 hurt by bomb explosion in San Francisco preparedness parade.

July 24.—Twenty-two men killed by gas explosion in mine at West Virginia.

Aug. 8.—Cloudburst in West Virginia resulted in nearly 100 deaths.

Aug. 12.—Trolley wrecked at Johnston, Pa., killed 25.

Aug. 23.—U. S. armored cruiser Memphis sunk in Santo Domingo harbor; 41 dead.

Sept. 12.—Central span of great bridge over Saginaw river at Quebec fell; 27 killed.

Sept. 13.—Great dam near Hannwald, Bernia, burst; 300 dead.

Oct. 23.—Nineteen killed in burning of hospital at Farnham.

Nov. 2.—Steamers Commenara and Retriever sunk by collision in Irish sea; 92 lost.

Nov. 7.—Fifty lives lost when Boston L. car plunged off bridge.

Nov. 8.—Explosion at Bakaritz, Russia, killed 31.

Dec. 1.—Sixty-six persons killed in train collision at Chicago.

Dec. 5.—Thousand killed by explosion in Russian ammunition factory.

Dec. 11.—Million dollar fire destroyed Quartermaster's plant at Peterboro, Ont.

Dec. 12.—Canadian torpedo boat Grise foundered; 45 lost.

### DOMESTIC

Jan. 1.—Prohibition in effect in Iowa, Colorado, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Arkansas and South Carolina.

Jan. 9.—U. S. highway road former governor of Ohio.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1916

## REAL THING.

Of course, if you are looking for a "real" husband you will not be so particular what his habits are if he has money and appears to be easy. The Pittsburgh Dispatch. It is awful provoking, you know, after buying a "bargain" to have it turn out to be a dud or to have mean people taken on some sort of installment plan. It would be nice if they had something similar to the "bargain" which rich, but undesirable, people impecunious husbands for and clothes and pocket money each for carfare, and not resort to this. This is one way, but it is income way in which either happiness or usefulness lies. It is the wrong way. The sight of heaven, and heaven is a court of last resort. It is safer, far, for then you will be ready to enter upon the right way hereafter. This thing of getting married is no joke, and don't you think it is, for there is no more serious proposition than this to be encountered in the whole course of life. Neither is it a romantic affair, nor a picnic. It is the real thing and may be made to yield more happiness, or more misery, than anything else.

Every autumn a man used to bring to a wholesale drug house in London a quantity of hemlock seed which he sold at half the market price. The curiosity of a member of the house at last becoming aroused, he asked the man how he could afford to sell the drug so cheaply, says London Garden. After being promised that nothing would be done to interfere with his business he described his method. Every spring he filled his pockets with the seed and went out into the country. Wherever he saw a good, wide hedgerow he sowed the seed broadcast. Then he went his way and worried no more over his crop until the fall, when he revisited the scene of his labors. He would then call the farmer's attention to the weeds in his hedge, offering to cut them down for a shilling a hedge, an offer which the farmer gladly accepted. Thus was the ground furnished free and he was paid to cut the harvest.

It is to be hoped that the trouble which has arisen regarding the introduction into circulation of the new one-cent piece will be promptly adjusted, and that a liberal supply of convenient little change makers will be available without delay. Inability to make change contributes to the high cost of living, says Milwaukee Wisconsin. You never heard of a dealer throwing off the old cent or so when anything costs more than even money, though when it costs less than even money the practice is for the dealer to keep the change. Americans could save a good deal if they were to adopt the old maxim of "taking care of the pence."

Truly the Germans have invented nothing, not even the famous double-K bread, says Le Cri de Paris. One may read in the Cabinet de Lecture of July 20, 1831: An English Journal announces that a Monsieur Antenrieth of Tullings, has invented a method of making bread of sawdust. It is only a question of macerating the sawdust thoroughly, then boiling it and lastly of adding yeast to it. This discovery, which will entirely prevent famine, is considered of the highest importance.

There are two things to be said in favor of the suggested revival of the old-fashioned school slate, which is seriously considered in several cities of the United States. One is that it will save expense and the other is that it will decrease the amount of paper litter that blows about the streets in the neighborhood of many of the schools.

Medical science has achieved nothing to be proud of in the prevention or cure of infantile paralysis. But this will not keep the profession from claiming the credit for results attributable to the precaution of parents and the kinder weather.

It's always a great shock to go back to the old home town and find the one native who, in the early days, was generally reckoned as a budding genius working in a livery stable.

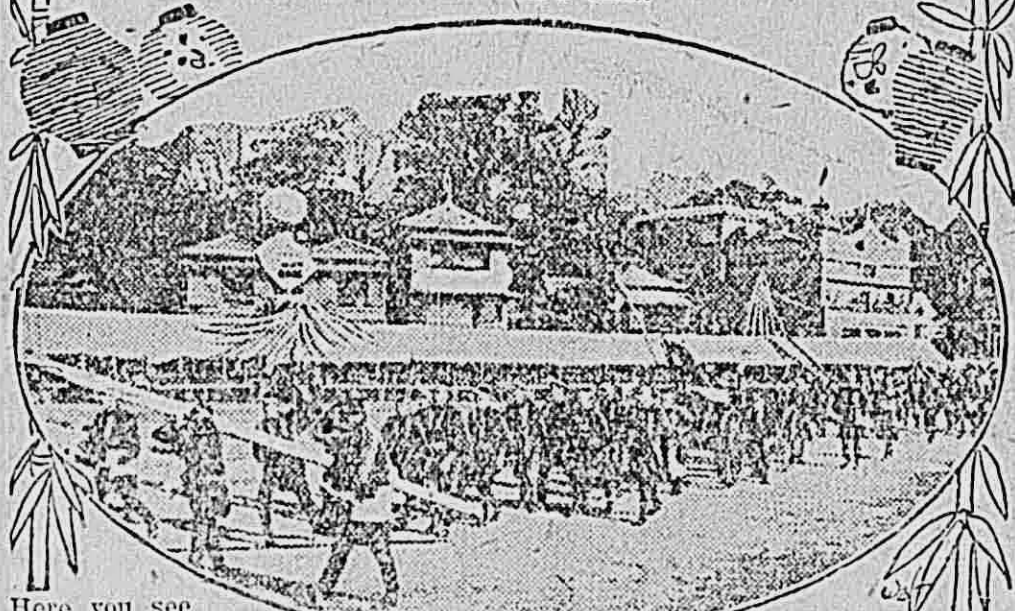
Longfellow's grandson is said to be carrying a hod, and the people who don't read poetry anyhow will probably say that at least he's doing something useful.

Mother is Critical. Mother doesn't think much more of daughter's chum than she does of pa's friends.—Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

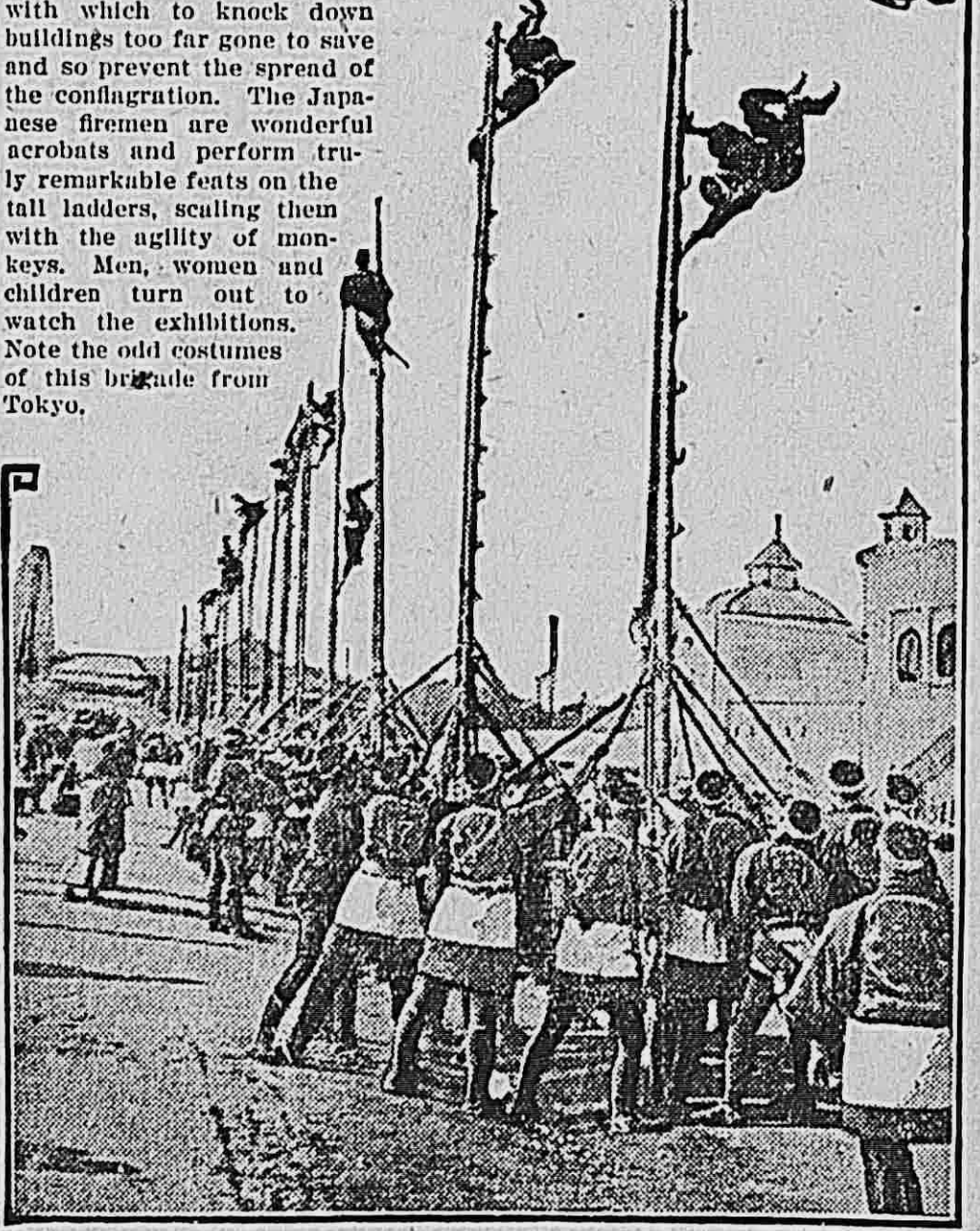
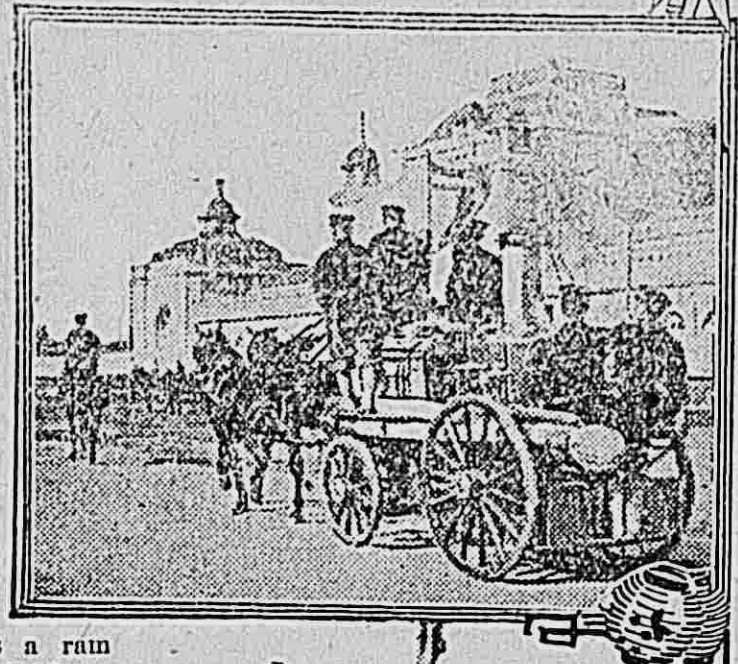
## NEW YEAR'S DAY IN JAPAN



New Year's day has come to rank as one of the most popular of the Flowery Kingdom's holidays. As in America it is a day of feasting and good cheer, though oddly tempered by religious observances. The above picture shows three Japanese belles on their way to the temple for prayers before starting on a round of New Year's calls.



Here you see a parade of Tokyo firemen on New Year's day on their way to the drill grounds for the annual inspection, one of the big features in the way of celebrating the first day of the year in every Japanese city of any size. Fire engines and equipment pass in review before the city officials, after which fire drills are performed and the firemen take part in contests of various kinds. The fire engine has only recently been introduced into the Island Kingdom and the modern auto-truck is not yet known there. In the lower picture are shown the firemen with their bamboo scaling ladders which are used not only for life-saving and as an elevation from which to direct the water from the hose nozzle, but as a ram with which to knock down buildings too far gone to save and so prevent the spread of the conflagration. The Japanese firemen are wonderful acrobats and perform truly remarkable feats on the tall ladders, scaling them with the agility of monkeys. Men, women and children turn out to watch the exhibitions. Note the odd costumes of this brigade from Tokyo.



## To Avoid Growing Old.

Growing old consists not in mere number of years, but in desertion of ideals. Years may wrinkle the skin, but the loss of enthusiasm wrinkles the soul. Keep up, therefore, your enthusiasm in your thinking and in what you do.

## Mining Rights Sold at Auction.

The rights to mine in the Chilean nitrate fields are sold from time to time at public auction. The operations connected with working the mines are intricate and costly.

## Savant's Idea of Greek.

First Professor—"Do you think the study of Greek a necessity?" Second Professor—"Well, I know of several young men who have not learned it who have grown up and raised families, but I can't say I approve of them."—Judge.

## Daily Thought.

We have all a great deal more power over our minds than it is the fashion to allow, and an infinity of resource and ability to use it.—Mrs. Carlyle.

## Physicians Fees Increased

Owing to the increase of the costs of medicines and conduct of the business as has been caused necessary in all the surrounding towns. The undersigned Physicians have agreed to adopt the following revised fee schedule, to be in force, January 1st, 1917.

## FEE SCHEDULE

## Within Village Limits

1. Day Visits, (7 a. m. to 9 p. m.)	\$1.50
2. Night Visits (9 p. m. to 7 a. m.)	2.00
3. Office Consultation	1.00
(a) extra charge for expensive medicines.	
4. Office Treatments	\$1.00 and up
5. Office Dressings	\$1.00
6. Urine Analysis	1.00
7. Typhoid Vaccine	2.00
8. Small Pox Vaccine	1.00
9. All other vaccines according to cost and amount used.	
10. Uncomplicated Confinement (including one visit)	15.00
11. Anaesthetic for Minor Operation	5.00
12. Anaesthetic for Major Operation	10.00
13. Consultation With Attending Physician	\$5.00 to \$10.00

## Outside Village Limits

1. Days Visits, to the village limits	\$1.50
for each additional mile or fraction thereof	.50
2. Night Visits, (9 p. m. to 7 a. m.) to village limits.	2.00
for each additional mile or fraction thereof	.50
3. Uncomplicated Confinement, (including one visit)	15.00
plus mileage at the rate of 50c. per mile or fraction thereof.	
4. Anaesthetic for Minor Operation	.500
plus mileage.	
5. Anaesthetic for Major Operation	10.00
plus mileage.	

DR. J. TURNER. DR. W. WARRINER. DR. H. F. BEEBE.

## THE STATE BANK of ANTIOCH

## SPECIAL

## Christmas Announcement

Everyone wants Christmas spending money. Everyone should have it. We have therefore adopted a simple, safe and satisfactory savings plan for every man, woman and child in this community. We are therefore pleased to announce the opening of our new

## 1917 CHRISTMAS SAVINGS CLUB

WHAT THE CLUB IS It is a simple plan whereby you can deposit a small amount each week for the next 50 weeks in this strong bank and thus accumulate a substantial amount for your next year's Christmas Spending Money.

HOW IT WORKS Simply stop in the bank any time after December 25, 1916 and will issue you a membership card in one or more clubs, each card allowing you to make 50 deposits for 50 weeks. (Any number of payments may be made in advance) On December 15th, 1917 this bank will mail you a check for the full amount, plus 3% interest.

WHO CAN JOIN Everyone is eligible, men, women and children old and young alike. No membership fee, no expense, no inconvenience, no "red tape" Open an account for yourself, for the children for your friends. (You don't have to come to the bank in person, anyone can deposit for you).

## Decide the Amount You Can Save Each Week

Then

## Join One or More Clubs Tomorrow

\$ .25 Club will pay you	\$12.50	Plus Interest
\$ .50 Club will pay you	\$25.00	Plus Interest
\$1.00 Club will pay you	\$50.00	Plus Interest
\$2.00 Club will pay you	\$100.00	Plus Interest

## INCREASING PAYMENT PLAN

Under this plan you can start with 1, 2, 5 or 10c and each payment increases a like amount each week.

1c club will pay you	\$ 12.75	plus interest
2c club will pay you	\$ 25.50	plus interest
5c club will pay you	\$ 63.75	plus interest
10c club will pay you	\$127.50	plus interest

On December 15th, 1917, this bank will mail you a check for the full amount PLUS 3% INTEREST







